

BANKERS SILENT AS TO CONFERENCE

They Have Nothing to Say to Public About Currency Bill.

ANOTHER MEETING HELD

Results of Their Discussion Will Find Way to Washington.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, June 23.—We are doing nothing more at these conferences than talking over the currency reform legislation, trying to harmonize our ideas, to understand it, and to apply the proposed changes to practical business. We shall not criticize any bill until we have seen the finished product. As it stands now, it is a currency bill, subject to changes, and I believe that some are contemplated.

That is the official statement of A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the National Bankers' Association, issued on behalf of the ten members of the currency commission of the National Bankers' Association, who participated in another all-day and evening conference at the Waldorf-Astoria, the close of the session at 10 o'clock. Colonel Fred E. Farnsworth, secretary of the commission, announced that no more information would be forthcoming, other than any statement which Mr. Hepburn should see fit to give out. All of the men present pledged themselves not to discuss the matter outside of the conference room.

When completed, copies of the changes favored by the bankers will be widely distributed, and will be sent to Washington, although not in a formal way. Any effect on the completed bill will come from the personal influence of the bankers, as John Perrin, of Los Angeles, admitted, in every possible way.

There were present at the meeting to-day, besides Mr. Hepburn, the following members of the commission: George M. Reynolds, of Chicago; John Perrin, of Los Angeles; Levi L. Rue, of Philadelphia; E. L. Howe, of Princeton; N. J. Pestus, of St. Louis; Arthur Reynolds, of New York; Joseph T. Talbot, of New York; Sol Wexler, of New Orleans; and Colonel Farnsworth.

"It is very evident that we cannot criticize any bill yet," said Mr. Hepburn to-night to a representative of The Times-Dispatch. "The currency measure has not been completed, and there may be many changes. We are merely taking up each point in the draft as it now stands, thinking out every difference of opinion, and trying to arrive at a compromise opinion."

"In short, we are applying the proposed reforms to practical business and trying to discover the effect of each change. Mr. Hepburn was asked if the big banking interests were fully in accord with the idea of permitting members of the commission to act for them in the matter, and if the recommendations of the informal conference would be confined to any limits agreed upon."

"I suppose you want to know why the Morgan-Rockefeller or other interests are not represented here," he said. "It is because they are not invited. These men are all members of the currency commission, empowered by the government to make recommendations, however, is a purely informal gathering. All members of the commission are not here."

"As to the scope of our proposals, it may be seen from the line of the questions answered at the Atlantic City convention. Every possible point was covered there. The result of our work here, when completed and put in proper form, will not vary from the policies outlined in those questions."

"The report, while written, will not be sent to Washington by the commission, although it will, of course, reach the Treasury department. This is a public hearing, we shall, of course, want to be heard. The report will not be given publicly. It must reach the public from Washington if at all."

John Perrin, of Los Angeles, and Riley, San Francisco, denied that banking interests were lining up in any sort of "West against East" formation on the matter of the currency measure. Both he and Colonel Farnsworth were emphatic in declaring that there was no dissension. It is tacitly understood, however, that the conferences are held by the opponents of the bill for the purpose of reaching an satisfactory compromise with its advocates. If a compromise be possible, that some points may be conceded by both sides and a satisfactory solution arrived at. The fear point about which dissension centers are reserves, government control, issuance of new notes and national bank note redemption. Of these, government control of the new system is productive of the major share of divided opinion.

IN TENSE SILENCE CONGRESS HEARS WILSON'S MESSAGE

(Continued From First Page.)

currency, which the volume of business indicated ought not to be withdrawn. It was pointed out that an elaborate machinery would be required to refund the 2 per cent bonds at the same time that the \$500,000,000 issue of Federal reserve notes was being supervised by the Federal reserve board. The President indicated that he felt this was a great problem in itself, and he has taken the view that for the present the subject of retiring the bonds should be treated independently.

Criticism of the bill that have reached administration officials from bankers centers largely in the absence of the provision for retirement of the bond-secured currency. Representative Glass, who conferred briefly with the President before the latter went to the Capitol, is preparing to champion a provision for the retirement of the 2 per cent bonds by refunding them with 3 per cent.

President's Message. President Wilson's message follows: "Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress:

"It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us, that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the case of some of us, considerations of personal health

even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch us privately seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequences that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system, by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

"We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil War they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some feel in love, indeed, with the old tariff, and of their dependence upon the government, some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now by the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be a period of facile and of easy accomplishment. The tariff cannot be less the resourceful business men who are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative."

Duty Not Negative. "It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs and that we know how to help it. No man, however casual and superficial his observation of the conditions now prevailing in the country, can fail to see that one of the chief things business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the prompt means by which readily to utilize its credit, corporate and individual, and its original brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the facilities of commerce and enterprise? What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind? How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say when we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyranny of business, as little as that of the field of credit, we know that we are not to act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and resource, what satisfaction is there to him in the opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys to credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to the business community, and to the system the country needs, and which will immediately need it more than ever."

"The only question is, when shall we supply it—now, or later, after the dollars have become reproaches that we cannot answer at the Atlantic City convention. Every possible point was covered there. The result of our work here, when completed and put in proper form, will not vary from the policies outlined in those questions."

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HER LIFE BLASTED AND HEART BROKEN

"Prettiest Girl in New York" Filed Suit Against Arthur I. Hoe.

WANTS \$225,000 DAMAGES

She Tells Story of Love and Treachery on Part of Millionaire's Son.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, June 23.—A girl of twenty-one, with Irish eyes of blue and hair of jet, her dream of love rudely broken, to-day filed suit in the Supreme Court for \$225,000 damages against Arthur I. Hoe, son of the late Robert Hoe, multimillionaire printing press manufacturer. For wooing her ardently, winning her heart, and breaking it ruthlessly, she demands \$150,000. For his alleged breach of contract for failing to supply her with money for her living expenses, she asks \$75,000 additional.

Three years ago, when she was eighteen and a graduate of St. Bridget's Academy in this city, Miss Mae Sullivan, called by her friends "the prettiest girl in New York," met young Hoe, heir to a large estate. It was a case of love at first sight with both of them, she confesses. Her girlish charms and beautiful face, his gallant conduct and lavish expenditure of money, combined to make them supremely happy with each other. "He told me that he loved me and respected me more than all else in the world, and that he would marry me," she asserts, "and I believed him. I trusted him completely, and I was willing to become a part of his family for his sake. He knew I was an orphan, and now I believe he took advantage of that fact."

Miss Sullivan is the daughter of Patrick H. Sullivan, deceased, former registrar of deeds in this city. She was brought up in luxury and after the death of her parents made her home with an uncle. She was ambitious for a good education and a musical career. Just after her graduation from school, she says, Hoe obtained an introduction and began to lavish presents upon her. He met her in October, 1910, and within a brief time she was his mistress. Two months later he gave her an automobile worth over \$10,000 in jewels and other gifts.

"He told me that he was single, showed me the great attention, love and affection," she says. "He proposed to me, and I agreed to do so. For about three months we had a magnificent apartment on Seventh Avenue. I afterwards moved to several other places. My last residence was 420 Riverside Drive."

"All this time I believed implicitly that Mr. Hoe was a single man and able to carry out his promise of marriage as soon as he could arrange it. It was not until February, 1912, that I learned that Mr. Hoe was already married and living with his wife and children. He admitted this to me, and I asked him to support me for life. Prior to that time he had been supporting me at the rate of about \$50,000 a year. He told me he got \$5,000,000 from his father."

"I made the best of the situation. From that time on our relations were cool, but I continued to take money from him. Finally he failed to keep even his promise to support me, and I reluctantly instructed my attorney to draw up papers for court action."

Lynchburg Minister Honored. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Lynchburg, Va., June 23.—Rev. C. Morgan Compher, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant Church here, who is president of the Virginia Christian Endeavor Union, has been named to occupy a pulpit in Los Angeles, Cal., during the international convention there in July.

Diabetes No Longer Feared

Peculiar Action of a Remarkable Remedy in Controlling Liver Action.



There is no need to feel any alarm over the symptoms of diabetes. This disease is apt to be purely a metabolic trouble, and for this reason the liver is held largely responsible. The liver is the largest organ of the body, and is only a mass of thread-like blood vessels, but this throughout its entire fabric is intimately associated with the digestive system.

"The thing to do is to so stimulate the action of this myriad of blood vessels that the cellular part selects its own essential nutriment by healthy and judicious divine discretion. This is accomplished by S. S. S., the most potent, the most active, and the most naturally stimulating blood medicine known. You do not need purgatives; do not be alarmed at the presence of sugar nor of so-called sediment."

Just stick to S. S. S. and bear in mind that this celebrated remedy has such a specific stimulating action on the local cells of the liver as to preserve their mutual welfare and give a proper relative assistance, each cell to the other.

Dropsical tendencies are thus overcome, biliousness soon becomes a memory and jaundice, malaria, afflictions of the lungs, and glandular swellings will be entirely eliminated. You will find S. S. S. on sale at all drug stores and for competent medical advice, free, consult by mail the Laboratory of The Swift Specific Co., 137 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

**BIRTHDAY RINGS,
BRACELETS,
CAMEO BROOCHES.**

Smith & Webster
805 East Main,

ANTIFREE SUGAR BATTLE BEGINS

Opposition Senators Engage in Final Effort to Change Schedule.

ACID TEST BEING APPLIED

Caucus Action Will Be Final and Binding Pledge Applied.

Washington, June 23.—Democrats opposed to free sugar enlisted the senatorial caucus late to-day, beginning their final effort to change the schedule before the tariff bill reaches the Senate for general debate. Western and Louisiana Senators were primed to make a titanic fight against the provision approved and urged by President Wilson, which provides that sugar shall be free of duty in 1916. Senators Shafroth, of Colorado, and Walsh, of Montana, took up the contest when the schedule was reported suddenly late in the afternoon. It had not been expected that the caucus would reach sugar before to-morrow, but the metal and wood schedules were rushed through without much discussion, and before 5 o'clock the decks were cleared for the first and most determined party tariff schedule.

This will be the acid test for free sugar. To the decision of the caucus, the Democratic Senators will be pledged, and the prospect is that only Senators Theodore Roosevelt, of Louisiana, will be released from the binding resolution that is to be adopted. There is a possibility of one other Senator asking for relief.

Senator Randolph, of Nevada, leading the fight on free sugar, hurried from the caucus room when it was apparent the sugar schedule would be reached, and sent a messenger for Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who wanted all the Democrats who do not favor the administrative plan present. Senator Newlands soon arrived, and immediately thereafter the first paragraph of the schedule was read.

Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, was the first speaker. Coming from a beet sugar State, he made a vigorous plea for elimination of the provision for free sugar in three years. He submitted many brief and statistics to support the claim of the beet sugar manufacturers that free sugar would mean the crippling, if not the death, of the industry.

Senator Walsh, of Montana, who will make a fight against free wool, is standing by the antifree sugar Senators in the caucus fight. He followed Senator Shafroth, and had not concluded when the caucus adjourned untill after midnight.

Until sugar was reached the caucus had been very harmonious. Not a change was made in the report of the majority members of the Finance Committee on the woolen manufacturers' schedule. The only material change in this report from the 1910 schedule was a free listing of cedar boards and other cabinet woods.

In the metal schedule, there were four votes taken on committee amendments, and in each case the committee was sustained. Aluminum in the crude state was left at 2 cents a pound, and in sheets and plates at 3 1/2 cents a pound. The committee's increase from 1-2 to 3-4 of a cent a pound on lead ore was sustained, as were its amendments increasing the duty on zinc ore from 10 to 12 per cent ad valorem and zinc in pigs from 10 to 15 per cent.

An effort to put hand saws and other common tools on the free list was not successful, and a few small items in the schedule were referred for later determination.

Late to-morrow, the majority of the Finance Committee will complete work on its revision of the income tax, and a statement giving the details of the changes will be given by Chairman Simmons.

The committee to-night received a petition from a delegation of New York diamond merchants urging reconsideration of its action in turning down proposed reductions in the diamond rates of the Underwood bill.

The committee's consideration of the claims that the Underwood rates would encourage and increase smuggling, the committee decided not to change the rate. As left by the committee, uncut diamonds are made dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem, and cut diamonds at 25 per cent. The merchants want the present rates retained, cut diamonds at 10 per cent and uncut diamonds free.

After Gamblers in Futures. Washington, June 23.—Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, the president pro tem of the Senate, has prepared for consideration by the caucus an amendment to the tariff bill, which would levy a tax on cotton sold for future delivery. It would assess a tax of 1-10 of 1 cent a pound on all cotton sold, agreed to be sold or agreed to be purchased for future delivery upon any cotton exchange, board of trade, or other similar place.

The amendment would provide, however, that when cotton thus sold for future delivery actually was delivered on good faith, the tax levied should be refunded to the person or corporation which paid it, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The measure is designed to prevent stock jobbing and gambling in cotton futures.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the proposed amendment, would be authorized to conduct inspections necessary to collect the tax.

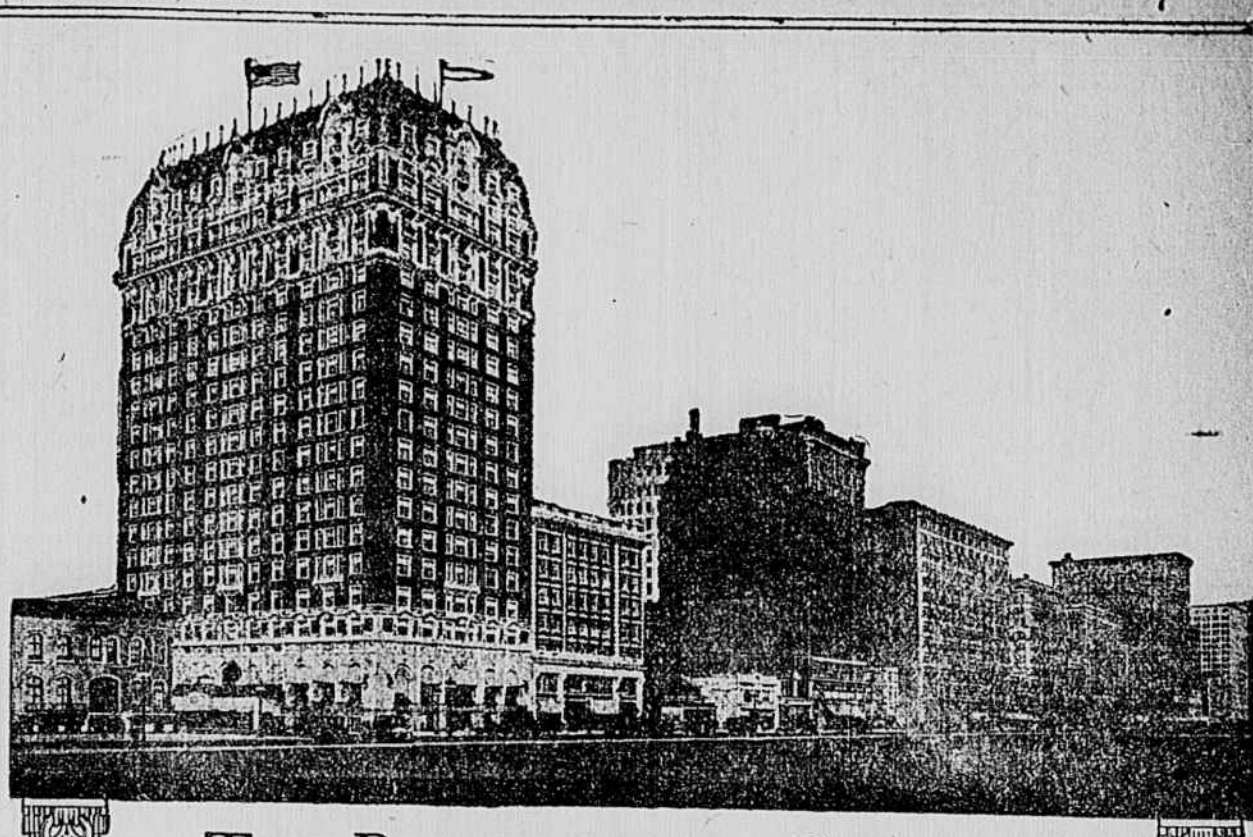
Exchanges, persons or corporations who failed to pay or attempted to evade payment would be liable to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000 for each offense, and in the case of individuals or unincorporated concerns, an additional punishment of imprisonment, not less than one year nor more than three years.

Senator Clarke will push his amendment through the caucus when the cotton schedule is reached. It resembles a general amendment introduced by Senator Cummins, which would provide for a special tax on all commodities sold through stock exchanges or boards of trade.

GIRL COMITS SUICIDE. Lizzie McDaniel, Despondent, Swallows Carbolic Acid.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Roanoke, Va., June 23.—The efforts of six physicians were without avail to-night in the case of Lizzie McDaniel, eighteen years old, who swallowed one ounce of carbolic acid this morning. The girl lived three-quarters of an hour.

She was at the home of a friend when she acted as committed. It is known that the girl was despondent, but what caused that condition could not be learned. She is survived by her mother.



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THE BLACKSTONE is always ventilated with washed air, and during the summer months it is pre-cooled. It is the most delightful spot in all Chicago, and the appointments of themselves make it the accepted place for the best people.

It is the "most talked of and best thought of" hotel in America, yet the prices are no more than you would expect to pay at any first-class hotel.

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO.

Owners and Managers

NO COMPROMISE ON PRINCIPLES

Wilson Will Veto Any Currency Bill Which Is Unsatisfactory.

Washington, June 23.—President Wilson indicated emphatically to-day that he would veto any currency bill which does not contain the principles embodied in the Glass bill.

The President said there would be "no compromise" on the principles of the bill, although a number of the minor details may be changed before the measure finally passes.

The "general board of control" and other prominent features of the bill were openly defended by the President. The board of control, the President said, is necessary because there are but two alternatives to be considered in connection with the issuance of notes—governmental control and bank control. Of the two, the chief executive greatly favors the former, because he does not consider that any man, no matter how audacious, would dare to use the finances of the nation for a political plaything.

The appointment of the reserve funds of \$500,000,000 to the banks was also defended by the President on the ground that this sum would be allotted to all banks that called for it, and government aid in this regard is only trouble the President anticipates.

Whether the sum mentioned in the bill will be large enough, if not, the President maintains, the reserve will be augmented to supply the demand.

The President also defended the personnel of the "general board of control," saying that the absence of a majority of bankers will work for the country's good, just as has the absence of railroad men on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

VIGOROUS ATTACK ON MONEY MEASURE

Chicago Banker Says It Would Result in Chaotic Conditions.

Chicago, Ill., June 23.—James B. Forgan, chairman of the Chicago Clearing House Association, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, and one of the fifteen bankers appointed to answer questions propounded by Congress with reference to national monetary matters, to-day attacked the administration's currency reform bill. In a statement, Mr. Forgan declared the proposed bill would turn over the bank's affairs to politicians.

"I cannot conceive of such a chaotic measure being enacted into law by Congress," he said. "If the national banks should have such a law forced on them, they would have to give up their charters and become State institutions in self-defense."

Mr. Forgan's chief objections are to the Federal reserve clause, in which the banks, he holds, have no say in the appointment of the reserve board members. "The measure as it first appeared was not alarming, but the changes that have been made in it after the completion of the entire situation," said Mr. Forgan.

Policemen Sworn In. The members of the police force elected for service at the last meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners were sworn in yesterday noon by City Clerk Ben T. August.

Annual Dinner To-Night. The annual banquet of St. Peter's Alumni Association will be given to-night in the rooms of the McGill Union. E. J. Ryan will act as toastmaster.

Renowned Surgeon Dead. London, June 23.—Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, renowned as a surgeon and a specialist in treatment of leprosy, died to-day at Haslemere, Surrey.

Man Found Dead. Edwin Rugg, about sixty-six years old, was found dead in his home at 411 North Seventh Street, yesterday morning. His death is ascribed to natural causes.

NEWS OF SOUTH RICHMOND

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Manchester Council, Royal Arcanum, Holds Enjoyable Social Session.

In celebration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the order, Manchester Council, No. 1217, Royal Arcanum, held an enjoyable social session last night in Fraternity Hall following the regular business meeting. The local council was shown to be in a flourishing state, and in keeping with the progress of the order throughout the country.

The principal speaker at the supper, which was arranged by the entertainment committee, was Lieutenant Governor J. Taylor Ellyson, chairman of the grand council finance committee. Others who made brief addresses were: W. Lloyd Reams, State vice-regent; L. A. Feals and Ben Levy, representatives of the grand council, and several local members. Music was furnished by Prof. Ritchie Bacon, assisted by Andrew Johnson, Hugh Smith and Harvey Burke.

At the business meeting a committee of ten, to be known as the visiting committee, was appointed. It will be the duty of the committee to visit other councils for the purpose of furthering a fraternal spirit and to confer with them on all questions of importance to the order at large.

FUNERAL OF MR. CRIDLIN

Dr. Buchanan to Preach Sermon and Mr. McElroy to Officiate To-Day.

Funeral services of the Rev. R. W. Cridlin, D. D., who died on Sunday afternoon at his home in Woodland Heights after a long illness, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Stockton Street Baptist Church, Rev. C. W. McElroy, the pastor, will officiate, assisted by Rev. R. H. Pitt, D. D., Rev. J. T. Haley and Rev. J. B. Hudson, D. D. Rev. James Buchanan, secretary of the Associated Churches, whose church in Woodland Heights Dr. Cridlin attended, will preach the sermon. The interment will be in Riverside Cemetery.

Dr. Cridlin was born in 1840 in Westmoreland County. He left Richmond College when the War Between the States broke out, and served as a private until he was appointed chaplain of the Thirty-eighth Virginia Regiment. After hostilities ceased, he acted as chaplain of the Baptist Association, taking his first pastorate at the Salem Baptist Church. For some time he was president of the Southside Female Institute, and was chaplain of the Confederate Camp, South Richmond. His last pastorate was Stockton Street Baptist Church.

Some time before his death, Dr. Cridlin arranged all the details of his funeral. He selected the text of the sermon, Phil. I, verses 21-24, the hymns to be sung and those who should take part. The pallbearers are as follows: active—Thomas B. Norton, J. F. Watkins, A. W. Nunnally, W. H. Norris, M. Z. Peralva, G. W. Williamson, J. T. Puckett and Lewis Ogden. Honorary—Judge J. M. Gregory, T. H. Ellett, Mrs. E. T. and C. B. Price.

Cannot Agree on School Site.

The Manchester School Board made an inspection of several proposed sites in Chesterfield County for a new school building yesterday, but was unable to agree on a location. A number of the members were in favor of a site on the Middlethorpe Turnpike, about one-half a mile from Mann's School, it being the most central. For the purpose of discussing the matter more fully, a call for a meeting of the board will be held to-morrow night, at Masonic Temple. It is proposed, however, to have a mass-meeting of the people in the county, and take a vote on the question.

The idea is to consolidate the Mann, Moore and Martin Schools, all one-room structures, and erect a modern four-room building costing \$3,000 at an accessible point. There is some opposition to this plan on the ground that the children will have too far to go, but a majority of the citizens are in favor of a co-operative school with its better equipment and more efficient corps of teachers.

Police Question Undecided. Owing to other routine matters which were taken up, the Chesterfield Board of Supervisors took no action yesterday on the proposed police shake-up. The matter will again be